tages to a nation whose population is not The United States require the use of this power, because they do not abound in population. The diminution of manual la-bour by means of machinery, in the cotton manufacture in Great Britain, was in the year 1810, as two hundred to one.

Our manufactures have already availed themselves of this power, and have profited by it. A little more experience king machines, and in managing them with skill, will enable our manufacturers to supply more fabrics than are necessary for the home demand.

Competition will make the prices of the articles low, and the extension of the cotton manufactories will produce that com-

One striking and important advantage, which labour-saving machines bestow, is this, that in all their operations they require few men, as a reference to another part of this report will show. No appre-hensions can, then, be seriously entertained that agriculture will be in danger of having its efficient laborers withdrawn from its service.

On the contrary, the manufacturing es-

tiblishment, increasing the demand for raw materials, will give to agriculture new

life and expansion. The committee, after having, with great deference and respect, presented to the House this important subject, in various points of view, feel themselves constrain

ed, before concluding this report, to offer a few more observations, which they con-sider as being immediately connected with it, and not less so, with the present and fu-ture prosperity of this nation.

The prospects of an enlarged commerce

are not flettering.

Every nation, in times of peace, will

supply its own wants from its own resources, or from those of other nations. When supplies are drawn from foreign countries, the intercourse which will ensue, will furnish employment to the navi-

ga ion only of the countries connected, by their reciprocal wants. Our concern does not arise from, nor can it be increased by, the limitation which our navigation and trade will have prescri-

bed to them, by the peace and apparent

repose of Europe.

Our apprehensions arise from causes that cannot animate by their effects. Look wheresoever the eye can glance, and what are the objects that strike the vision? On the continent of Europe, industry, deprived of its motive and incitement, is para-lyzed; the accumulated wealth of ages, seized by the hand of military despotism, is appropriated to, and squandered on objects of ambition; the order of things unsettled, and confidence between man & man annihilated. Every moment is looked for, with tremulous, anxious, and increased solicitude; hope languishes; and commercial enterprize stiffens with fear. The political herizon appears to be calm, but many of no ordinary sagacity, think they behold signs portentous of a change, the indications of a violent tempest, which will again rage, and desolate that devoted re-

Should this prediction fail, no change for the bitter, under existing circumstances, can take place. Where despotism-military despot an reigns—silence and fearful stillness must prevail. Such is the prospect which commental

Europe exhibits to the enterprize of A-

merican merchants.

Can it be possible for them to find in that region, sources which will supply them with more than seventeen millions of dollars, the balance due for British manufactures imported; this balance being o ver and above the value of all the exports to foreign countries from the U. States .-The view which is given of the dreary prospect of commercial advantages accruing to the U. S. by an intercourse with continental Europe, is believed to be just-The statement made of the great balance in favor of Great Britain, due from the States, is founded on matter of fact.

In the hands of G. Britain are gathered together and held many powers, which they have not been accustomed hitherto to feel and to exercise.

No improper motives are intended to be imputed to that government. But does not experience teach a lesson that should e forgotten, that governments, like individuals, are apt "to feel power and forget right?" It is not incons stent with national decorum, to become circumspect & prudent. May not the government of G. Britain be inclined, in analysing the basis of her political power, to consider and regard the United States as her rival, and to include an improper jealousy, the every of peace and repose ?

Can it be politic, in any point of view, to make the United States dependent on any nation for supplies absolutely necessary for defence, for comfort, and for accommoda-

Will not the strength, the political energies of this nation be materially impaired at any time, but fatally so in those of diffi-

culty and distress, by such dependence? Do not the suggestions of wisdom plainly show, that the security, the peace and the happiness of this nation depend on opening ng all our resources, and drawem whatever shall be required

se or private accommodation

ee, from the views which consider the situation of tablishments to be pe-A lib. ral encouam into operatirated. Thou and wretchsty millions of the greater ovidence may the powers, esperity, will rength which

improve. It them. The considerations s conviction, the committee o tender, resp c fully, with this 1790.

the following resolution:

[c] See the act of the 27th of March, That from and after the 30th 1804; and the act of the 3d of March my of June next, to lien of the dut es now | 1805.

and collected on cotton goods imported in-to the United States and Territor es thereof, from any foreign country, whatever, per centum, ad valorem, being not less cents per square

LETTER

From the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a Report on a general Turiff Duties proper to be imposed on goods wares and merchandise-prepared in obedience to a resolve of the House of Representatives, of February 28d, 1815. [February 13, 1816 -Referred to the Committee of Ways & Means.] TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

February 12th, 1516. In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 23d of February, 1815, I have the honor to tranmit a Report on the subject of a general tariff of duties, proper to be imposed on imported goods, wares and merchan-

> I have the honor to be, Yery respectfully, Your obedient servent, A. J. DALLAS.

The Henorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

REPORT, &c. On the 23d of February, 1815, the House of Representatives, " Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to Congress, at their next session, a general tariff of duties proper to be imposed upon imported goods, wares & merchanand, in obedience to that resolution, the Secretary of the Treasury has now the honor to lay before Congress the follow-

REPORT:

Comprehending
I. A view of the tariff of the United States, and its incidents upon the peace establishment.

II. A statement of the general prin-ciples for reforming the tariff of the United States, including the means of enforcement.

III A general tariff proposed for the consideration of Congress.

I. A view of the tariff of the United States, and its incidents, upon the ficace sstab-

lishment. By an act of Congress, passed on the 1st

of July, 1812, (a) the permanent duties previously imposed by law upon goods imported into the United States from foreign places, were doubled; an addition of per cent, was made to the double duties upon goods imported in vessels not of the United States; and vessels belonging wholly, or in part, to the subjects of foreign powers, entering the United States, were charged with an additional tonnage duty of \$1 50-100 per ton. This act was limited in its continuance to the period of one year after the conclusion of the peace with G. Britain, and it expires, of course, on the 17th of February, 1816. The act (with all its supplements] imposing an additional duty, commonly called the "Mediterranean fund," of 2 1 2 per cent. ad valorem, on all imported goods paying duties ad va-lorem, and a discriminating duty of ten per cent, upon that additional duty, in respect to all goods imported in vessels not of the United States, had expired on the 3d

of March, 1815. (b)
Considering the subject, therefore, upon the foundation on which it is placed, by the extinction of the Mediterranean fund, and by the restoration of peace, the annexed table marked [A] exhibits the general tariff of the United States, resulting from the successive acts of Congress, imposing, augmenting and modifying the duties upon imported merchandize, (c) compared with the rates of duties proposed for the new tariff; and it is susceptible of the discrim-ination marked in the table No. 1, comprising the articles charged with specific du-ties; No. 2, comprising the articles charged with duties ad valorem, at the several rates of 12 1-2 per cent. 15 per cent. and 20 per cent.; and No. 3, comprising the articles that are free from duty.

It is another important view of the sub-

ject, connected with the details of the ta-ble A, that the rate of duty upon tonnage of vessels of the United States, and of the duties upon the goods which they import, is less than upon the tonnage of other vessels, and of their cargoes. Thus

1st. As to the duty on tonnage. (d)

Ships or vessels of the U. States, entered from any foreign port or place, or carrying goods from one district to another district, are charged at the rate, per

Ships or vessels built within the United States, but belonging wholly, or in part, to the subjects of foreign powers, enter-ing from a foreign place or port, are charged at the rate per ton,

Ships or vessels of every other description, entering from a foreign port or piace, or carrying goods from one district to another district within the United States, are charged at the rate, per

And it may be properly here

added that Ships and vessels not of the United States, or not wholly owned by American citizens, entering the ports of the United States, are charged by law (e) with the duty called "Light money," at the rate, per ton, of

2d. As to the duty on goods imported. The discriminated duty imposed by (a) Sec 11 vol. 260. (b) Sec 7 vol. 103; 8 vol. 290; 9 vol.

18, 198; 10 vol. 35, 252; 11 vol. 28,

(c) See the acts of the 10th of August, 1790; the 2d of March, 1791; the 2d of May, 1792; the 5th of In c, 1794; the 7th this subject are of June, 1794; the 29th of January, 1795; the 3d of March, 1797; the 8th of July, 1797; the 13th of May, 1800; the 27th of March, 1894; the 3d of March, 1807; the of the Union. Under the in-and the 25th of February 1813. and the 25th of February, 1813. (d) See the act of the 20th of July,

the United States, is not made a direct charge upon the goods as specified in the table [A,] but it is charged generally, up-on the rate of duty imposed on the like goods, when imported in vessels of the United States; and it is uniformly an addi-tion of 10 per cent, upon the American rate of duty, whether that be specified or

ad valorem. (\*)

The discriminating duty is to be considered, however, in coonexion with the trea-ties and acts of Coogress, which have sub-jected it to temporary, or permanent, mo-difications. Thus: 1st, The Louisiana convention suspended the discriminating duties for a period of twelve years, [which will expire on the 16th of March 1816] in relation to French and Spanish vessels in relation to French and Spanish vessels and cargoes, arriving within the ceded territo y. (g] 2dly. The convention to regulate the Commerce between the territories of the United States and of his B. Majesty will suspend the discriminating duties in relation to British vessels and cargoes ar-Bitish territories in Europe, for a perod of four years, commencing on the 3d of July, 1815. (h) And Solv. The act of the 3d of March, 1815, has authorised the abolition of the discriminating dut es in relation to every foreign nature, which shall abolish such of its discriminating and countervailing dut es, as are disadvantageous to the United States. (i)

The dury on tonnage is payable at the

time of entry: but before the product of the duties on goods imported, reaches the public treasury, the collection is affected by the credit which the law a lews to the importer, and the amount is liable to a reduction, by the allowance of drawbacks and bounties, as well as by the expence of collection.

1st. As to the credit of duties on goods

imported. (j)
On the produce of the West-Indies, [salt excepted,] and on goods imported by sea from all foreign ports and islands lying north of the equator, & situated on the eastern shores of America, it is three months for one half, and six months for the other half.

On sait, it is nine months. On Madeira, and all other wines, it is 12 monuis.

On goods imported from Europe, [other than wines, sait and teas,] it is eight months for one-third, ten months for one third, and tweive months for one-On goods, [other than wines, salt, & teas,]

imported from any other piace than Eu-rope, and the West-Indies, it is six oths for one half, nine months for one-fourth, and twelve months for one-On teas imported from China or Europe,

it is conditionally, upon deposites, two years, subject, as intermediate sales may be effected, to payments at four months, eight months, or twelve months, according to the amount of sales, re-

2d. As to the drawback of duties on goods The general provision of the law allows

a drawback of the duties on goods imported into the United States, provided they amount to 50 deliars, if the goods be exported within tweeve calendar months atter the importation to any foreign port or place other than the domainous of any io reign state immediately adjoining to the United States. This locar limitation na been modified, however, so as to aumorise an exportation, with the benefit of the drawback from Louisiana, to any port or place situated to the westward or southward thereof. (1)

To the general provision of the law for the allowance of drawback, there are some exceptions: 1st. The addition I duty of the per c. m. imposed upon goo s, impo tea in vesses not of the U. States, is not to subject of drawback. (m) 2diy. The right of exportation for the benefit of drawback, is not allowed in the case of toreign dried and pickled han, and other stated provisions, fish oil or playing cares. 3 lly. The rate of a half tem per gallon on spirats, with two and a had per cent on the duties, and the rate of three and a half per cent. on the amount of the duties on all other goods imported, is to be retained, when they are exported for the benefit of drawback, as an indemnification for the expense accrued concurning them.

3.1. As to the allowance of bounties on ex-

The act of the 29th of July, 1813, [which will expire on the 17th of February 1816,) when it imposed a duty of 20 cents per bush I opon imported san, allowed a boun ty upon all exported pickied has of the handries of the United States, at the rate of 20 cents per barrel; provided the fish were wholly cared with foreign sale, on which a dary had been paid or secured. The same act authorizes an annual allowance to the owners and crews of A merican vessels and boats employed in the nsneries, graduated according to the tonmage. (11)

The act of the 24th of July, 1813, (which will also expire on the 17th of February, 1816,) when it imposed a duty of 4 cents per pound upon all sugars refined within

(f) See the several acts referred to, anterior.

(g) See the convention with France of the 30th of April, 1803, article 7; the ra-tification of the convention was notined at Paris on the 6th of December, 1803; and the period of twelve years, commencing three months afterdwards fto wit, on the 6th of March, 1804,] will expire on the 6th of March, 1816.

(h) See the convention with Great Britain, signed on the 3d of July, 1815, and ratified on the 22d of December follow-

() See the act of the 3d of March, 1815 (i) See the acts of the 2d of March,

1799, and the 22d of February, 1805. (k) See the act of the 2d of March,

(1) See the act of the 5th of January, (m) See the act of the 13th of May, 1800.

(n) See the acts of the 16th February, 1792, and the 27th of March, 1804. (a) S e the acts of the 10th of August 1790, the 5d of March, 1791, the 7th of

June, 1794, and of the 13th of May,

authorized by law, there be laid, levied | law, upon goods imported in vessels not of the United States, authorised a drawback, | gress and Mrs. Washington, and the pledge in the nature of a bounty, upon all such of the sugar so rafined as should be exported from the U. S. to any foreign port or place. (9)

4tir. As to the expense of the collection of

duties on imforts. The successful collection of the duties on imports, before the introduction of the restrictive system, depended more upon the integrity of the commercial community than upon the rigour of the laws, or an expensive vigilance at the custom house. It is not to be denied or disregarded, however, that soon after that event, the spirit of illicit commerce was kin led; that it spread during the late war; and that, with every just reliance upon the honor of the American merchant, measures of greater energy have become necessary, for the protection of the fair trader, as well as for the security of the revenue. Hitherto, the average annual expense of the collection may be stated at near 4 per cent. upon the annual product [exclusive of the tees paid by individuals, which may be estimated at one per cent. more,] during a season of open and prosperous commerce; and it is believed that the effect of an increased expend ture in the employment of the means which are necessary to prevent and detect offences against the laws, will so augment the product of the duty, as to afford a certain and ample equivalent for the original advance.

The operation of the tariff exhibited in the table A, with the incidents which have been stated, may be concisely viewed, with reference to two periods in the commerce of the United States: 1st. Before the introduction of the restrictive system, from 1804 to 1807, both years inclusive; and 2d. After the introduction of the re-

service system, from 1808 to 1811, both years inclusive. Thus, During the 4 years, During the 4 years from 1804 to 1807, Thom 1803 to 1811, both inclusive. both inclusive. The average ancuties on merchannize imported, 24,226,091 51 The average annual amount of debentures issued for changize imported, 8,714,073 50 2,755,602 25 The average annual amount of bounties and allow-192,700 37 53,035 23 The average anties on merchandize imported, at-ter deducting drawbacks, bounces, the average an-15,319,317 61 9,615,135 61 ad valorem duties, including the Meafter deducting int-The average an-6,536,975 89 4,315,329 48 nual product of the Monterraneau fund, mer denuct-968,056 St 692,299 38 The average annual product of the

specific dunes, at-5,073,273 80 The average an-100,903 75 ou on draw back, whiteness us y of 10 per cent in mer-counds imported 197,687 59 a toreign vessels, 125,323 63

The average anties on merchandisc imported in American vessels, after deducting drawback, &c. 13,144,754 18 The average anmual product of du-2.174.563 46 1,578,559 93 169,135 20 51,850 20

564,513 88 479,633 12 (y) See the act of the 24th of July, (PART Hd. IN OUR NEXT.)

> (and CONGRESS.

IN SENATE. Friday, F. b. 16.

The joint resolution from the house, requesting the President of the United States to present medals to captains Stewart and Biddle of the Navy, & were read the se-

The bill to authorise the opening and working copper mines on Lake Superior was refused a third reading, and of course

Mr. Harper obtained leave, and introdu ced a bill to establish a law library at the seat of government, for t e use of the Su preme Court of the United States; which was read and passed to its second reading. Several bills, the order for this day,

were postponed to Monday; and others received from the House of Representatives, were referred to various committees. The Senate spent part of the day in the consideration of Executive business, after which, it adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE or REPRESENTATIVES. Saturday, Feb. 17. The following petitions were presented

and ref rred-By Mr. Smith, of Md. the petition of Campbell P. White, a distaler in Balti more, praying a remi sion of the duties imposed on his distillery, for the time he unable to use it, on account of himself and his assistant being called into the mintia service of the United States.

By Mr. Smith, of Md. a petition of sundry inhabitants of Bartimore, praying that the act imposing a stamp duty on bills of exchange and notes discounted may be re-

On motion of Mr. Huger, the House proceeded to consider the resolution submitted by him yesterday.

Mr. Hager made a few remarks in support of the resolution; and called the at-(n) See the act of the 29th of July, lention of the House to the correspondence which took place long since between Con-

then given to the nation on this interesting

Mr. Root of New York said he was unwilling for one to agree to the consideration of the resolution, but did not desire to make any remarks against it. He knew, he said, that it was considered political heresy to oppose any thing plumed with the name of Washington, but on this occasion ne should disregard that imputation. It had once been attempted to erect a mausoleum, an Egyptian pyramid to him, and he presumed such was the object of the resolution now offered. Such an enterprise he was unwilling to second; not because the fame and virtues of Washington had less effect on his mind than on others; but be-cause he wished to project that fame, which he revered. Mr. R. said this reso-lution declared the fame of Washington perishable, if a monument of marble be not erected to perpetuate it. Sir, his fame fills the four quarters of the globe, and will survive long after your marble has crumbled to dust. Ære hereunius—his fame is more durable than brass or marble. Let his remains slumber on their native plantation; for my part said Mr. R. I would rather his name should live in history than in marble. Erect a monument to him, and it may at some future time be exposed to the insul's of an enemy. We have had one enemy who would not respect an edifice creeted to him, nor could his name protect it from destruction ; but they cannot reach his fame—can never touch it. By this resolution too, some may be deprived of the exercise of their political devotion. We know that professing devotees who now come here, must make a pilgrimage to Mount Vernon to shew their devotion .-The expense likewis, said Mr. R. forms a serious objection to such a scheme, and every good and great man hereafter will have a claim to a similar honor .- Let us not establish the precedent.

Mr. Huger said in reply, that in one respect the gentleman was in an error; no expense was now proposed. He had endeavored so to word the resolution as to escape objection. He could not, he said, reconcile it to his mind, as a citizen of this country, longer to neglect those sacred re-mains. Whether that neglect was right or wrong, he had not said, nor did he intend now to pronounce; but this he could with propriety assert, that the United States are ound to act on the subject in some shape or other, and the object of the resolution was simply to call on them to say what they are willing to do. He was a member of that Congress which gave to the nation a solema pleage on this subject, and he wished them now to d cide whether that pledge was to be redeemed or relinquish-ed. He had not thought of a mausoicum, nor indeed had he contemplated any particular object of that kind. But because there may be some expense attending it, are Congress to do nothing in a case where they are so sacredly pleaged? Sir, saip Mr. H. we are called on to act on this subject-a great State has most solemnly calr red on us. The majority may say, tather is dead; we are satisfied; let his rea a ms rest"-out if such be the case, le-Virginia at once have the honor and giory of providing for them .- Unwilling as I am, that any State should possess the venerated remains of Washington; yet if we decline it, let his native State do them hon r. Nothing has been said by me about a mausoreum or a monument. All I ask is a dec sun in one way or another; to redeem or

reject the pledge given—in that I surely ask nothing wrong.

The resolution was then modified and agreed to by the House as follows, and a committee of seven appointed on the part of the House.

of this House: Hessited, That a committee be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed by the Senate to existing into the proceedings of a former Congrass on the inmented death of the late theorge Washington, and to take into consideration what Washington, and to take into consideration what further measures it may be expedient to adopt at the present time in relation to that solemn and in teresting subject.

On motion of Mr. Cady, Resolved, That the committee on public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorising the officers who are authorised to sell the public lands, to accept from the soldiers to whom land warrants have been granted for their ervices in the late war such land warrants in part payment for any lands which such soldiers may purchase for the purpose of ultivating the same.

On motion of Mr. Robertson, Resolved, That the committee on the

roads and canals be instructed to enquire into the expediency of improving the roads between Duck river in the State of Tennessee, and Madisonville in the Miss ssippi territory, by the Cherrokee agency; an also, that between Fort Hawkins, in the State of Georgia, and Fort Stoudart.

After some remarks by Mr. Pitkin, explausiony of his views, he ordered the following resolution, which was agreed to: Readved, That the President of the U.

States be requested to cause to be laid botore to is House, information relative to the duties, laid on the articles imported from the United States into the British provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the duties on articles exported to the U. States from the said provinces, also relative to duties laid on goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the British West India Islands, or any of them, from the U. States, or from Colonies in America, owned by other toreign European powers; and information I kewise as to the duties on imports and exports, to which vessels of the U. States are subject in the ports of the British East Indies.

The House men proceeded to the considecation of the resolution committed yesterday by Mr. Jewett, respecting the public expenditure and receipts in this city, and it was agreed to.

The House t en resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Count in the chair, on the bili for the relief of the Canadian volunteers .-- Mr. Webster's motion to strike one the first section (to reject the bill) still under consideration. The debate on this question was resu-

med and continued with unabated warmth, until near son-set. In this debate the bill was advocated by Messra Throop, Comstock, Root and Robertson, and opposed by Messrs, Hardin, Sergeant and Grosvenor. Messrs. Jewett and King of Mass, area spoke; though hostile to the bill in its present shape, if amended so as to inclinic American citizensonly, they would vote for it.

Several motions were made for the com-mittee to rise to defer the question to another day, but without success.

The question to strike out the first section was at length put, about five o'clock, and decided in the negative—only 25 rising

in favor of the motion. The committee then rose, reported pro-

gress; and The House adjourned.

VIRGINIA. The Virginia Legislature has passed an act of great importance, entitled, An Act to create a fund for internal improvement, particularly in opening roads and cutting canals, an outline of which we shall give hereafter. They have negatived the bill to charter 15 new banks, and have also rejected an application to incorporate a Theological Society. In these events, the Enquirer glories with a just pride-" While rost of her sister states are seized with the bank mania, Virginia stands her ground, While charters are rising up on all sides of us, we use this very circumstance not to in ite but to restrain us. Instead of catching the malady, we see and avoid it the

Wnat exalts Virginia still higher in our estimation, is the abie, unanswerable opinions lately delivered by the Virginia judges, opinions which ought to be in every hand, on the mandamus issued by a Federal Court, in the case arising out of Fair-fax's estate. They demonstrate that the United States' Courts are not clothed by the constitution with the appellate powers they assume. In perus ng the arguments of Judges Cabell, Brooke, Roane and Fleming, it is impossible not to approve an 1 admire them. [N. Y. Columbian.

NEW-ORLEANS, January 22. We learn that Mr. Brown, one of our senators in congress, writes to one of his friends in this city, that gen. Jackson had set out from Washingt in, on his way di-rect to New-Orleans. He comes accom-panied by brig, gen. Swift, of the engi-neers, and with the most ample powers neers, and with the most ample powers for causing to be fortified every point deemed necessary for the defence of Louisiana. The frigate on take Ponchertrain is to be finish d without delay; & a steam frigate will be immediately built for the defence of the Mississippi. Official notification of the cess on of the Floridas, had not here received at Washington; but its cation of the cess on of the Floridas, had not been received at Washington; but its having been anounced in the English papers of the opposition, without receiving any contradiction in the ministerial journals, renders it at least probable.

The government of the United States appears disposed to draft the most efficient measures for securing this country against any attack. [Friend of the Laws.

[From the Balt. Federal Gazette.] It is the duty of the Editor to remove an incorrect impression which, he learns, in some measure prevails; "that the statement made some days since in the Gozette respecting the Chevalier De Onis, was from information obtained from a person connected with the Spanish minister or his government." Such is not the fact. The information was given to the editor in his office, in presence of several persons, by a gentleman in no way connected with the minister or with any officer of his government, who stated that he had, that same morning conversed with M. De Quis, The editor's knowledge of his informant satisfies him, that he would not have intentionally misrepresented what passed.

The informs t on thus commun cated was

immediately reduced to writing; it was read to a gentleman who was present and heard the communication, and who con-curred in the correctness of the written statement, which was published verbatim.

The editor is now assured by the direc-tion of the Spanish M nister himself, that the person who gave the information must have wholly misunderstood him; that his sudden journey was caused by some cir-cumstances which required a visit to his family, with whom he intended in a short time, to return to Washington; and that a good understanding exists between him & the officers of our government.

The editor considers it due to the minister to make the above statement from him,

he feels it also due to himself to explain in what manner he received the information which he published.

SKETCH OF THE LAWS,

Passed at the session of the General Assembly of Virginia, which commenced December 4, 1815.

1. An act " concerning Watson Town in the county of Hampshire." 2. An act, "concerning the town of Front Royal in the county of Frederick." 3. An act, " altering the day appointed law for the session of the Superior

Court of Chancery holden at Winches-4. An act, "incorporating a Library Company in the Town of Nortolk."
5. An act, "authorizing the Common Council of Norfolk borough to allow a sal-

ary to the Mayor thereof, and for other purposes." 6. An act, "concerning Alexander Walker."

7. An act, " giving to the inhabitants of Tyler centry further time to make certain

8 An act, "incorporating the Female Orpean Society of Norfolk." 9. An act, " concerning Charles M. Col-

10 An act, " authorizing the Court of Tyler county to appoint persons to solemnize marriages within the same."

11. An act, "giving further time to in me tioned to build on and improve the same.'

12. An act, "reducing the limits of the own of Mount Pleasant, and for other pur-

18. An act, " concerning Connally Find-

14. An act, " to amend the act, entitled, an act to appoint Trustees for Morgan town in the county of Monongalia, and for other purposes."

15. An act, "allowing further time to the Collector of Harrison county to pay into the treesury the revenue due from said

16. An act, " fixing the permanent seat of justice for the county of Tyler."

17. An act, " concerning James Byrne."

18. An act, "concerning James Byrne." Smith." 19. As act, "authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to asceriain and

mark the dividing line between the coun-ues of Harrison and Tyler."